The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,783.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

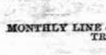
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, 6th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,737 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain G. N. Hector, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 4th proximo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
20th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain T. S. Towlis, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FRERES and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without Wine

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

A Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 18th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£15	£ 6-15
To Suez	£23	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, Italy, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from India. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 2,20 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a continuous trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co:—First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 25th October 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at them—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR RANGOON.

With immediate despatch.

THE British Ship MARY ANNE. For Freight, &c., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

PERIODICAL CLEARANCE SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold on the premises, in Hummum Street, occupied by Messrs. Soundy and Co., the usual periodical sale of the Surplus Stock of the said Firm, in order to make room for several Shipments of New Season Goods—both arrived and about to arrive. The Sale on this occasion will comprise:—Pianos by Broadwood and Sons, and others. Harmoniums from Manufactory of Alexandre, Orchestrinas, Spare Barrels, Musical Boxes, Accordians, English and German Concertinas, Violins, Spare Bows, Guitars, Kerosine and Argand Lamps, Stationery, Inkstands, Blackwood's Ink in Pint and Quart Stone Bottle, Stationery Cabinets, Copying Presses and Books, Ledgers and Journals, Framed Pictures and Colored Photographs, Fancy Desks and Work Boxes, Binoculars and Opera Glasses, richly Silver-plated Dish Covers, Cruets and Tea Services, Loysel's Coffee Urns, Cash and Deed Boxes, Patent Ice-making Machines, Gazogenes for the immediate manufacture of Soda-water, some of Dr. Daniehell's Patent Animal Charcoal Filters, Bicycles, Mirrors, one or two full Band Hand Organs with spare Barrels.

AND

A MAGNIFICENT SELF-ACTING ORGAN with 6 spare Barrels, in perfect order, in tone, execution, and effect equal to a full Military Band.

A few dozens of Claseri's pure Grape Brandy; by order of the Consignee, to close an account.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—COALS.—The Property of this Company, being the nearest Storage-ground to the principal points of consumption, offers SPECIAL ADVANTAGES for the LANDING and STORING of COALS at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. below those of any other Bunder.

TIMBER.—The Timber Basins afford unequalled facilities for the reception of LOGS, and a large area is available for Sawn Timber and Firewood Stacks. The New Road from the Timber Basins to Mount Road, constructed expressly for the convenience of the Timber Trade and to economise Delivery Charges, is now available for traffic.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II and III of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL:—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on TUESDAY the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the SIXTEENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest, and also the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the SIXTEENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1870.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).

NOTICE.—A SEVENTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of ONE-EIGHTH (⅛th) ANNA per RUPEE, will be PAID to Creditors of the above Corporation whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 2nd instant, at the Office of Messrs LIDBETTER and WILSON, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for Dividend.

G. R. WILSON, } Official Liquidators.
A. THOMSON, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st November 1870.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fifth Session of 1870 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes, whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 31st day of October 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Nasrojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ladha Purmanund, Esq
Cursondass Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Kessowjee Dewjee, Esq
Lakhmichand Nanjee, Esq	Peerbhoy Khimjee, Esq,
Samuldass Raghunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Nasrojee, and seconded by Mr. Jaishund Jeewun.—"That Mr. Tribhowundass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Raghunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Nasrojee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee, and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balance that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Beramjee Nasrojee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Moolchund Khoosall, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Dewjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Raghunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That all Books, Vouchers and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Nasrojee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs J. A. J Shaw and Beramjee Nasrojee, for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

1871. LETTS'S DIARIES. 1871.

OFFICE EDITIONS.

FOLIO—8 by 12½ in.

No.	Days on a Page.		Rs.	a.	p.
51	1	With Sunday—Cloth boards ...	8	12	0
52	2	Do. do. ...	7	8	0
		QUARTO—7½ by 9½ in.			
1	1	With Sunday—Cloth boards ...	6	4	0
2	2	Divided perpendicularly with Sunday—Cloth boards ...	4	12	0
2H	2	Do. horizontally do. do.	4	12	0
3	3	Without Sunday do.	3	12	0
3B	3	Dr. and Cr. in opening do.	3	0	0
4	4	With Sunday—Cloth boards ... OCTAVO—4½ by 7½ in.	3	12	0
8	1	With Sunday—Cloth boards ...	4	0	0
9	2	Do. do. ...	3	8	0
10	3	Do. do. ...	2	12	0
11	3	Without Sunday do. ...	2	8	0
11B	3	Dr. and Cr. in opening—Cloth boards	3	12	0

CHEAP OFFICE EDITIONS.

PAPER COVERS.

31	7 in opening Folio ...	...	...	1	0 0
31	Do.	Do.—interleaved blotting	...	1	8 0
32	7	Do. do.	...	1	4 0
33	7 in opening Quarto	do.	...	1	8 0
35	Do.	Octavo	do.	0	10 0
35	Do.	Do.	do.	1	0 0

POCKET EDITIONS.

12	2	Enlarged with Sunday—Cloth ...		2	8 0
12	3	Do.	do. ...	2	0 0
13	3	Without Sunday	do. ...	1	8 0
14	3	With Sunday	do. ...	2	0 0
15	3	Without Sunday	do. ...	1	8 0
17	7	With Sunday—Paper	...	0	4 0
17D	7	Memoranda and Cash—Cloth ...		0	14 0
4	7	With Sunday—Cloth Covers ...		1	0 0
39	3	Do. French Morocco Tuck ...		1	4 0
12	3	With Sunday—Watered Silk Limp, Gilt edges ...		4	0 0
		THE MEDICAL DIARY ...		1	8 0
		No. 8 with Spring Lock ...		2	0 0
		No. 9 do. do. ...		3	4 0
		LETTS'S CARD CASE ALMANACK, 1871 ...		0	8 0
		RUSSIA LEATHER LOCK COVERS for Nos. 8 & 9, with Spring Lock ...		7	8 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co,
BOMBAY.

CLARET.

OLD WINE from Bisho-Latour, Bordeaux.
MEDOC VIEUX in Quarts and Pints.
*PAULLAC in Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 2.

THIRD REPRESENTATION,
WIELAND'S CELEBRATED TROUPE
OF
MALE AND FEMALE DANCERS,
PREMIER GYMNASTS, ACROBATS,
AND
BALLET ARTISTS.

First Grand Change of Performance and an entire New Programme.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF LILLIPUTIAN TOM THE LITTLE COMIQUE.

Come and See the Sensational Act,
THE LEAP FOR LIFE.
By J. Wieland and E. Magilton.
First time ever performed in Bombay.

THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE,
TO-NIGHT.

THE NIAGARA LEAP,
TO-NIGHT.

NEW DANCES.

GREAT COMIC SCENE,
THE FRENCH CLOWNS, WITH MAGIC HATS,
TO-NIGHT.

EVERYTHING NEW,
TO-NIGHT.

A plan of the House may be seen and Tickets obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performances to commence at 9.

T. WIELAND, Director.
S. R. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the execution of SUNDRY WORKS required for the extension of the Company's Reservoir at Ecutpoora. Drawings, Specification, &c., can be seen on application at the Deputy Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 3rd November. Tenders endorsed "Ecutpoora Bund" to be sent to the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, not later than noon on TUESDAY, the 15th November 1870.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st November 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the ENGINEER INSPECTOR of STEAM BOILERS and PRIME MOVERS, and SECRETARY to the COMMISSION for the INSPECTION of STEAM BOILERS and PRIME MOVERS, has been REMOVED to the Pendals, Esplanade.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd proximo, for LANDING COALS from Vessels in Harbour to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s premises at Mazagon. Terms and conditions of Contract may be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 8th proximo, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING STEAMERS at the Company's Dock, Mazagon. Terms and conditions can be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of November 1870 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON AND GRAIN RATES.

On and after the 1st November REVISED RATES for the CARRIAGE of COTTON to BOMBAY will come into FORCE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the Carriage of Grain over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bombay and Jubbulpore, and the East Indian and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Stations, will also come into FORCE on the 1st November.

Full information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW £20 SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES on account of NEW CAPITAL CREATED in May last are ready for DELIVERY, and they will be issued to Shareholders at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on production of the Banker's Receipts.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of Rs. 5/0 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED ANNUITANCE COMPANY, held in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery,

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 28th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 200,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realising interest and dividends as they fall due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged at not amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of ¼ pie per cent. for the Jaence fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases shall be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 129-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaence Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICES.

INTRODUCTION OF NOVELTY IN INDIAN MUSIC.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Under the distinguished patronage of

THE Hon. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY
AND
THE Hon. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1870,

On which occasion will be introduced the Newly-composed Goojrate Opera of

ROOSTUM AND SORAB.

Instrumental and Vocal Concert, &c., &c.

For further particulars see the Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8½ P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at 12 P.M.

NOTICE.—GALDINO JOSE NUNES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of GALDINO JOSE NUNES, late of Quilimane, in the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, in Africa, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 9th February 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were on the Sixth day of Au ust 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before the 20th day of November 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to JOAO DE JESUS MARIA, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS, being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the Estate of CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, who died on or about the 6th January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose Personal Estate and Effects were on the 19th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTS and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1870, to send to the said Administrators, at their office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to JANE GORDON MYERS, widow, the natural and lawful mother and administratrix of the personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS, or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 28th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Proctors, Bombay.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET same as yesterday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
72,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	502½
10,000	500	100	6a.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	166½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12½ p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	all	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
8,888	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,595
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	159
1,250	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
4,00	1,00	1,0	Nil	Fort Canning	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

450	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125pc	Alliance Spinning	2,425
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	240
60	150	150	...	Brusch Mills	190
900	150	30	...	Do. New	150
300	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,025
756	4,000	all	35pc	Great Eastern	1,580
1,500	1,000	all	99 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	950
907	1,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,025
600	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,450

*Pershare for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	4,2	114,3	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	137
...	62	109,15	do.	Do. New 5 p.c shares	118
...	£	14,10,7	do.	Do. ...	...
...	£10	1,250	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	44	100,5	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,000	2,00	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
...	3,500	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
...	5,00	2,500	...	Bombay Sh	35
15,500	1,000	1,000	...	Elphinstone Land	15
10,000	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

PRESS COMPANIES

156	5,000	2,850	250pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
300	2,000	1,100	75pc	Albert Co. Kurrachee	620
250	3,330	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	13,000	1,000	100pc	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	35pc	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	60pc	Do. New	500
509	1,000	all	300pc	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	4,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	910
200	4,000	all	246 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
200	5,000	1,500	150 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	2,000	125 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 pc	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	355
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
224	1,000	750	200 pc	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 pc	Vinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 pc	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	800	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 pc.	Treacher & Co.	375

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Beale, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Fureday, Captain and Paymaster, 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Jenkins, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Mangalore.
Fulton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Elson, Quartermaster, 109th Regiment, on leave, to Mooltan.
Woods, Quartermaster, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Gwalior.
Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Fyzabad (Oudh.)

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th October 1870.

Colonel E. Bradford, Staff Corps, is removed from his appointment of officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 8th Native Infantry, and is posted to Fort William for general duty.

Colonel F. W. Drummond, Bengal Cavalry, is, at his own request, transferred to Meerut for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the dates mentioned below :—

On the 5th September 1870.

Cornet St. J. F. Micheil, 5th Lancers.
Private J. Cole, 5th Lancers.
Private J. Knott, 5th Lancers.
Bandmaster Sergeant Cummings, 2 12th Foot.
Private J. Healy, 58th Foot.

On the 3rd October 1870.

Cornet E. A. Young, 11th Hussars.
Cornet J. C. Kinchant, 11th Hussars.
Corporal J. Powell, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant D. M. D. Waterfield, 8-8th R. A.
Assistant Surgeon F. Falwasser, 2-16th R. A.
1st class Asst. Apoth. J. Pollock, F-19th R. A.
Gunner G. O'Connell, 6-32nd R. A.
Captain W. Freeborn, 1st Foot.
Ensign H. E. Penton, 1 11th Foot.
Sergeant G. White, 37th Foot.
Ensign F. Abbott, 39th Foot.
Private G. Bunley, 29th Foot.
Lieutenant G. F. D. Whish, 85th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon R. B. Heath, M.D., 88th Foot.
Private J. Hennelly, 88th Foot.
Private J. Donovan, 88th Foot.
Private J. Burns, 88th Foot.
Private J. Smith, 88th Foot.
Private J. Sweeny, 105th Foot
Private J. Cramp, 3rd Battn. Rifle Bde.
Assistant Surg. R. T. Wright, M.D., 37th Native Infantry.
Staff Asst. Surg. G. E. Dobson, M. B., British Med. Dept.
Assistant Surg. C. J. W. Meadows, Indian Med. Dept.
Assistant Surg. H. Boyd, Indian Med. Dept.
Assistant Surg. A. B. Strahan, Indian Med. Dept.
Assistant Apothecary W. H. Lewty, Sub. Med. Dept.
Sergeant James Limpus, Key Sgt. Ft. William.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 1st instant, appointing Captain H. Stewart, 37th Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Beatson, returned from furlough, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., commanding Allahabad Division, with effect from the 28th September last, until the arrival of Major-General Beatson.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 16th September, appointing Surgeon A. K. Reed, 44th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, vice Surgeon G. Barnard, nominated to another appointment.

Presidency Order, dated the 17th September, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon W. J. Campbell, recently arrived from Penang, to proceed to Allahabad for duty.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 13th September, directing Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon, appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to retain also medical charge of the 27th Native Infantry.

Murree Convalescent Depot Order, dated the 21st September, appointing Captain E. Lance, 90th Foot, to the command of the Depot, as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Mesve, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, nominated to another appointment.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 26th September, appointing Captain R. Wheeler, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th idem, vice Captain H. C. Marsh, proceeded on leave.

23rd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 28th September, appointing Lieutenant J. G. Kelly, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Brevet Captain E. L. Stehelin.

43rd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th September, appointing Lieutenant G. W. Beresford, officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th idem, vice Captain G. H. Jackson, proceeding on sick leave.

2nd Goorkhas.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th September, appointing Captain E. B. Cox, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant H. W. J. Senior.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Captain G. Philips to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate, from the 16th October to the 14th November, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant A. Bibby, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Landour, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant C. E. Pennefather, to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate, from the 9th October to the 30th November, in extension of privilege leave.

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant R. Chambers to remain in Cashmere on medical certificate from the 15th October to the 2nd November, in extension.

11th Hussars.—Cornet H. C. Vetch to remain in Calcutta from the 9th to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

16th Lancers.—Captain C. C. Churchward, to England, on private affairs for twelve months, from date of embarkation.

Royal Artillery.—Captain, Local Major, J. E. Cordner, F. Battery 16th Brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from the 5th November, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant L. F. Scott, to Bombay, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board ; and to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant L. L. A. Wire to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain E. J. Briscoe to remain at Nynee Tal, on medical certificate, from the 16th October to the 15th December, in extension.

21st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant W. A. Yule, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

39th Foot.—Captain O. J. Badford, from the 15th October to the 30th November, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated 30th March 1870.

41st Foot.—Quartermaster C. Ward, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot.—Captain J. I. Preston, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

80th Foot.—Ensign W. Welman, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board

Staff Corps.—Major General J. L. Vaugh, C.B., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on furlough on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, 22nd October 1870.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Morton, 33rd Brigade Royal Artillery, from 9th September 1870 to 8th Sept. 1871, on the recommendation of a medical board.

The following removal and posting is ordered :—

Colonel A. Cooper, from 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 36th Native Infantry, to general duty, Northern District.

Captain H. A. T. Nepean, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Northern District.

Surgeon-Major F. Fletcher is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon, Cannanore.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hunter, who arrived from Bombay with Volunteers from Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, is directed to proceed to that Presidency at the public expense by the first opportunity.

Colonel A. V. Falls, Royal Horse Artillery, is to be considered as having been detained at Bangalore on duty from 20th March to 6th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST NOVEMBER.

London... { Cotton ..... £1 12s. 6d. p.ton
Cases ..... £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
Seeds ..... £1 „
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
Wooden Ships „ ..... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
Myrabolms & Coir bdls £6 7s. 6d. to £6 10s. 0d. „
Seeds ..... £6 12s. 6d. „
Havre..... { Cotton „ ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
Coffee. ..... Nominal
Overland ...Steamers ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... No vessel.
China „ { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
„ Opium..... Rs. 2510 20 per chest.
Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... { Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius..... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Keerata Rodrew	Nacoda	Colombo, Sept. 7.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, October 30.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, October 26.
	Taptee (s)	Profy no	Mandvee, October 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	H. M. S. Dalhousie..	Campbell	Cannanore.
	Calcutta	Maxwell	Cannanore.
	Queen of Australia..	Page	Cannan-re.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Damaun.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Amicus, Delbel, to Calcutta.
Ship Anglia, Burt, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer India, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Waterloo, to Calcutta.
Ship Calliope, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
28	Peter Stuart.....	Duncan .....Melbourne, Sept. 3.
	Gertrude	Heagerty .....Dundee, June 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
26	Madras (s)	..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1st NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Gitana, 1 case cutlery, Stenhouse & Co.
Lord of the Isles, 6 cases stationery, Hussonally Adumbhoy.
Grivan, 2 cases night caps, Hussonally Adumbhoy ; 1 case playing cards, Adumally Akherally.
City of Nankin, 1 case hardware, Adumally Akherally.
Florence, 6 cases playing cards and toys, Adumally Akherally.
City of Madrid, 25 boxes clay pipe, Abdool Hoossein Goolam Hoossein ; 6 cases ham, and 1 bundle umbrellas, Hormusjee and Janeetjee ; 9 crates and 24 casks earthenware, Issack Moorsalamed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

British Nation, 14 cases portwine, D. S. Kemp & Co.
Ellen Bates, 4 cases lead pipes, Hussonally Cassumally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 100 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Amanda, 50 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Madrid, 24 cases rice bowls, Pestonjee Nowrojee.

FROM SUEZ.

Rangoon (s), 2 cases Europe saffron, A. Cursetjee Daday & Co.
Hindostan (s), 3 packages hardware, Tajbhoy Allybhoy.
Golconda (s), 5 cases saddlery, King, King & Co. ; 2 cases cutlery, Pestonjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1st NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Delaware, 49 bundles cowhides, Sheikmahomed Jawar ; 27 bundles cowhides Sulay Mahomed Goolamhuson.
Ellora (s), 20 cases Ashmawe, Laduckbhoy Datoo ; 75 bales cowhides, Jeerzabhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glensannox, 55 bales cotton, Ladhoora Gadhy ; 50 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigpaldass ; 82 bales cotton, Veneehund Joytadass ; 160 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Ellora (s), 52 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopaldass ; 122 bales cotton, Munoookram Candass ; 100 bales cotton, Motiram Dunoodar ; 100 bales cotton, Felly & Co. ; 116 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
J. C. Bottlebhoy, 53 bales cotton, Meghras Juggonath ; 70 bales cotton, Laljee Sewjee ; 100 bales cotton, Felly & Co. ; 32 bales cotton, Laljee Mowjee ; 55 bales cotton, Vemichund Joitadass ; 22 bales cotton, Govindjee Vulloo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ellora (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ellora (s), 400 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 77 bales cotton, Rehmoobhoy Hubbhoy ; 15 bales grey shirtings, Jeerzabhoy Peerbhoy ; 147 bundles sharkins, Davjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1207	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1259	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjee	July 16
1436	Adriatic, Taylor	July 23
970	Mindora	July 29
1054	Zelica	July 30
797	Birmah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 6
1053	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1212	Bennington, Sherrington	Aug. 18
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 19
	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23
999	Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell	Aug. 25
974	Ellen Gondy	Sept. 2
579	Glenelce, Hicks	Sept. 3
1434	Westminster, Grose	Sept. 5
906	Coringa, Ross	Sept. 6
1166	Sandringham, Hamilton	Sept. 9
1279	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	Sept. 10
1097	Eddyston, Peterson	Sept. 13
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr	Sept. 18
1268	Connemara, Hughes	Sept. 19
1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 21
1394	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 26
1837	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
784	Norwood	Oct. 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809	Brazilian (s), Green	Oct. 8.

FROM LONDON.

926	Canning	July 30
1417	Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano	Aug. 16
1174	Michael Angelo—Bell, Vents & Lucius	Aug. 13
627	Woolloomooloo	Sept. 3
954	Daphne	Sept. 3

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1199	Paraquay (s), Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1310	Bresadalbane (s), Byrne—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
769	Berar (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1597	Tagus (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

	Corings, Cleverly	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith	July 3
	R. Wold and Stintfield	May 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

694	Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky)	June 27
1119	Lord Clyde	Oct. 18
828	Lion	Sept. 26
1249	Arundel	Sept. 30
629	Nicobar	Sept. 14
530	Cannanore	Oct. 21
843	Indian Merchant	Oct 18

FROM CLYDE.

980	Compeer, Reid	June 25
769	City of Manchester, Shand—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 1
685	Albert Wilhelm, Runelberg	Aug. 3
994	City of Amoy	Aug. 28
1316	Challenge	Sept. 16
1489	Stornoway	Sept. 30

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Europe, Duhalles	

FROM CARDIFF.

755	Nimrod, Pearce	Aug. 6
1387	K. T. Gabain, Klencke	Aug. 9
1228	Forfarshire, Cleaver	Sept. 2
1219	Malabar	Sept. 26

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1
1193	Marietta	Sept. 27

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
1660	Great Australia, Smith	July 15
1460	Humber, Atkips—Bell, Vents & Lucius	July 27
	Golden City	Sept. 2

FROM RANGOON.

589	Wilslow	Sept. 20
655	Gertrude	Sept. 14
370	New Margaret	Oct. 8
315	Salus	Oct. 8

FROM HONGKONG.

396	Chatham	Sept. 18

FROM MAURITIUS.

295	Edward	Aug 23

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 5th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 10 at 9 A.M ; after paket at A.M.)

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
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Four members of a family are charged as three. „
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BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAUGHTON—October 30th, at Poona, the wife of Major G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
SARGEAUNT—November 1st, at Bombay, the wife of Richard Arthur Sargeaunt, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

PRIMROSE—CAMPBELL—October 11th, at Mangalore, by the Rev. A. Fennell of Mercara, Alexander Primrose Esq., of Mangalore, to Olivia Alice, eldest daughter of the late Captain Patrick Campbell, R. N.
STUART—OLIVER—October 19th, at the R. C. Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. E. Lee, James Maximilian Stuart, Esq., Telegraph Department, Madras Railway, to Camilla Gertrude, second daughter of the late Mr. E. Oliver.
ATKINSON—RICHARDS—October 21st, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Alice Richardson, to Stephen Edward Atkinson, Captain M. S. C.

DEATH.

HAUDIN—October 23rd, at Saint Thomas' Mount, John Haudin, Livery Stable Keeper, aged 55 years 4 months 9 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HAWKINS—October 21st, at Fortress, Gwalior, the wife of Captain E. L. Hawkins, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
MURRAY—October 22nd, at Deyrah, the wife of Captain H. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

THE spirits of the Parisians have been raised by a victory which lasted for one day. The scene of the action is described as eastward of St. Denis, and we may infer that it lay between Pierrefitte and Drancy. The German troops on that side were the Fourth Army, now styled Army of the Marne, and commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony. The Fourth Corps occupied the right, the Guards the centre, and the 12th Corps the left, stretching out to the Marne. It is probable that the 4th and Guards only were engaged, the roads east of St. Denis running into their lines, but of course the 12th would be ready to support. North of St. Denis towards Pierrefitte and St. Brice, the ground rises into low hills, but to the southward the terrain is level and known as the plain of St. Denis stretching away to Pantin and Noisy. The sortie must have been made in force, for the outposts were not only driven in on the 28th but the ground was held all the next day. By the 30th the supporting corps were ready to contest the position, and they carried it, after a "brilliant fight," which means a hard struggle, and took 1,200 men and 30 officers, probably cut off by some flank attack. The incident shows that General Trochu feels able once more to trust his raw troops outside the forts, and, although they were beaten back, yet they can learn war in no way better. It is his misfortune that he has not an army to wield. We are told that all expectations based on the strength and extent of the Paris entrenched camp have been disappointed ; since contrary to notions current two months ago the investment of Paris has proved to be possible. But this is an error. The military men were right. They assumed, as they had a right to assume, that a French army beaten or outmanœuvred in the field, would retreat on Paris, and that in the face of an army, even a beaten army, Paris could not be successfully invested. Nor could it. Even the 300,000 assumed to be posted around it would not have sufficed for the investment of Paris had 150,000 or even 100,000 regular soldiers fallen back upon its defences. With a large assailing force, and no defenders, save those raised hap-hazard, the investment of Paris was a matter of military calculation. Paris was fortified to serve the State under a given set of conditions; and because, thanks to the Emperor, a totally different set of conditions have arisen, the fact does not discredit the original designers or show that it is not an advantage to have a large capital fortified. Even now, if stores would hold out, Paris could stand for months. If taken quickly it will be taken by famine.

The Gardes Mobiles and Free-shooters are showing some activity. They are said to have prevented a German detachment from cutting the Amiens and Rouen line ; while, on the other hand, a party attempting to molest the German communications has been routed between Nangis and Monterean. These attacks on the communications ought to have been begun and steadily followed up, no matter what the losses might be, long ago. They come too late. The language of M. Gambetta and the Tours Government does not betoken strength. It is the old cry—"traitor, treachery," the time-honoured explanation of nearly every French defeat. Marshal Bazaine is said to have gone to visit the Emperor Napoleon, but the authority for the statement is not good. Nor do we believe that the inhabitants of Metz were furious at the surrender, nor that the National Guards refused to lay down their arms. "Preternatural suspicion" is evidently King at Tours. Marshal Bazaine may be a traitor, but it is plain that the troops and people were on the verge of famine more than a month before the surrender.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has done a public service in extracting from the Government of India statements of intention that are most valuable—if the Government will act up to them. Under the present system of centralized finance each local Government naturally and properly endeavours to secure for the use of its own territories as large a portion of the imperial revenue as it can obtain. The imperial Government is beset by eager projectors all anxious to illustrate their administration and benefit the people. They are encouraged to expatiate on the wants of their districts, and having no responsibility whatever, except for the spending of moneys entrusted to them, their demands are only limited by their desires, and their desires are founded on the possible, not the probable or the practicable. The wants of man in all countries are inexhaustible. He is born never to be satisfied. The establishment of a central treasury begets the idea that it is always full, and that nothing but the grudging or the blind spirit of the treasurers prevents all these wants from being supplied. The extreme socialists have a grand maxim, that every man should have according to his wants, but that from every man should be exacted only that which he has the capacity to give. The local Governments apply the maxim to the Supreme Government, and always will, until some responsibility is fixed on the local Governments, and they have to regulate their wants by the product of ways and means. The local Governments are quite right in acting on the principle of every one for himself and the Imperial Treasury for us all. It is an improvident and wasteful and unjust method ; but for that very reason we see no prospect of the adoption of wiser plans.

Now we do not doubt that the Government of India resists as well as it can. At all events it has resisted the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Sir William Grey rebuked his superiors because they would not make or had not made certain canals for trade and irrigation. He wants a canal from Cuttack to Calcutta ; he says that the zemindars and cultivators and coal proprietors urgently demand the execution of a certain Damoodah Canal project ; and despite the heavy income-tax and the spread of all kinds of taxation, the Lieutenant Governor evidently thinks money ought to be found—begged, borrowed, or stolen—to carry out these works. We have not often the honour of saying anything in approval of the financial views which sway the Olympians ; but the answer to Sir William's rebuke is really encouraging. "The Government of India," he is informed, "has not restricted expenditure from loan funds on any of the Cuttack or Midnapore works, which had been under prosecution by the late Irrigation Company, unless to a very trifling extent ; and with regard to entirely new works, such as the extension of the high level canal from the delta of the Mahanuddy and Brahminee rivers to Midnapore, that His Excellency in Council must necessarily hesitate to authorise the commencement of such extensive operations before the financial condition of the works already in operation shall have been placed on a secure basis. The recent reports of the spread of irrigation during the present season are, as remarked in a late letter from this office, highly encouraging, and it is hoped that good reasons will be advanced to show that it is not likely to be exceptional." We trust the principle implied will be steadily acted on. Again, with reference to the Damoodah Canal project, it is said—"The scheme, as is already known, has been suspended on no other ground than because, in the opinion of the Government of India, satisfactory proof has not been adduced of its being certainly remunerative ; and, until this is conclusively established, His Excellency in Council does not think he would be justified in permitting the prosecution of the works." We need only add that if the Government rigorously applies the rule to the whole swarm of projects, the errors they are certain to commit will be freely forgiven.

It is high time that a stand should be made. "Daily," says the *Englishman* in a sensible article on the subject, "daily do we see projects which no commercial man would for a moment entertain, adopted by the Government, and paid for with borrowed capital, because some zealous and enthusiastic individual considers that they will open up the resources of the country, and prove a lucrative investment for the State. So long as the cost of these works is defrayed from loans, and the public pocket is not directly touched, schemes of the most illusive and visionary description are taken in hand with the most reckless disregard of future financial difficulties. In this, as in many other matters, we are content to be wise after the event. But when the mischief has been done, and income taxes have to be imposed to provide the interest upon capital spent in profitless undertakings, it is too late to denounce the Government for its incapacity in having allowed the public money to be squandered upon works which, instead of yielding a profit, are an actual burden upon the State." The remarks might be extended to works other than those so alluringly styled "reproductive" ; and until the Government makes up its mind to do only that which fairly lies within the limits of the means at its command, until it is satisfied with a reasonable amount of taxation and ceases to incur liabilities without regard to ways and means, the censure implied will be applicable, and the future will have to battle with the evil certain to result from the unprincipled prodigality of the present.

APROPOS of our remarks on the accounts of the Prince Alfred Reception Committee, we may state that the final meeting of the committee will shortly take place, that they will report their proceedings to Government, and that, in due course, the papers will, we suppose, be made public. The fund subscribed will cover all expenses.

WE are sorry to learn that Colonel J. H. Dunsterville is at present very unwell in Bombay.

HIS Excellency the Governor left Gunesh Khind for Mah

gether to make the enquiry about a month ago. The three defendants and I appeared before this Punchayet. Defendant Essoo on being questioned said that I had been in the keeping of a Seedee for four months. Defendant Govinda said—" I shall bear testimony to the fact of Bhima being in the keeping of a Seedee." Defendant Marcotee made a similar statement as Govinda. Four successive Punchayets were held in order that defendants might prove their allegations. They have not done so, and I still continue to be out of caste, pending decision of the present proceedings which I have instituted here. I have never been in the keeping of a Seedee. Since the death of my first husband until I got married with my present husband I used to earn my livelihood by cleaning wool at Mandvie. I have never in my life been in any one's keeping. Ever since my marriage with my present husband I have always lived with him. I swear that the charge preferred against me by defendants is utterly false.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Burns and three children, Miss Tudor, Mr. W. Aitkin, Captain Parker, Captain R. J. Jenkin, Rev. J. Ping, Captain and Mrs. Wallace, and ninety-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. PILOT, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major D. Albuquerque, Mr. D. B. Major, and ninety deck passengers.

THE BRIG KERRATA RODREW, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Colombo with a cargo of cocoanut oil and cocoanuts.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 1st Nov., 9-50 A.M. From Continent of Europe—America via Russia, 30th Oct., 4-35 A.M.; via Russia, 31st Oct., 10 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th Oct., 2-40 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 17th October, to Saturday, 29th October 1870.	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	8,641	2	0
House Rate	16,204	9	9
Police Rate	6,773	9	1
Lighting do.	6,742	4	7
Water do.	17,445	5	5
Halalcore Cess	7,310	13	4
Market Fees	4,979	11	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	3937	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,598	3	8
Fines and Penalties	1,288	1	2
Town Duties	21,664	4	4
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	5,003	0	0
Total Rs.	98,240	7	4

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE 3RD QUARTER OF 1870.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, October 20th, 1870.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, City of Bombay.

SIR,—In the quarter ending 30th September 1870 the total number of deaths amounted to 3,724, or exclusive of still-born to 3,691, being 597 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 153 less than the first quarter, but 68 more than the second quarter, of the current year. It is less by 145·4 than the average deaths of the third quarter during the preceding 20 years. The healthiest week in this quarter was that ending 5th July when 216 deaths were registered, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 13·75 per 1,000. The greatest number of deaths were registered in the week ending 30th August, when 308 deaths were recorded, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 19·61 per 1,000. The average annual rate of mortality in this quarter was 17·590 per 1,000, as compared with 18·340 of the first quarter, and 17·257 of the second quarter, of this year, and against 20·515 per 1,000 of the third quarter of 1869. The calculations of these rates of mortality are based upon the population of the city as given in the census return of 1864, when it is stated to have amounted to 816,562 persons.

1,991 deaths were registered as having occurred among males and 1,600 deaths among females, being in the proportion of 124·4 males to 100 females.

Of the above 2,016 were born in Bombay, 1,544 elsewhere, and in 31 cases the places of births were unknown.

2,549 bodies were buried.
811 „ were burnt.
231 „ taken to the Towers of Silence.

The subjoined table show the deaths registered under the different headings according to the nomenclature published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians :—

Months.	General Diseases. A.	General Diseases. B.	Local Diseases.	Conditions not necessarily associated with General and Local Diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Ill-defined Causes.	Total.
July	318	120	517	109	21	1	1,086
August	471	120	634	102	28	3	1,358
September	477	90	565	127	20	1	1,280
	1,266	330	1,716	338	69	5	3,724

Note.—Section A includes small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cerebrospinal fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, remittent fever, ague, simple continued fever, cholera, diptheria, hooping-cough, mumps, influenza, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyœmia, puerperal fever, &c.

Section B includes rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cancer, tumours, lupus, rodent ulcer, leprosy, scrofula, purpura, scurvy, anœmia, chlorosis, general dropsy, beri-beri, &c.

During the quarter small-box carried off 80 persons against 93 for the first quarter, 331 for the second quarter, and 88 for the corresponding months of last year, but 13·1 more than the average of 20 years.

From measles there were 20 deaths, being 29 less than in the first quarter, 59 less than for the second quarter, and 27 less than during the corresponding months of last year, but 2·0 more than the average of 20 years.

1,006 persons died from fever, or 702·8 less than the average, and 237 less than the corresponding quarter of last year, and 241 less than the first, and 92 less than the second quarter of this year.

Of these 15 deaths were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 12 from simple continued fever, 276 from ague, and 703 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 153, or 140·5 less than the average of 20 years, and 8 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869, but 139 more than the first quarter, and 131 more than the second quarter of 1870.

Diseases of the nervous system account for 422 deaths, or 155 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869; out of these 339 died from convulsions. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 609 deaths, which is 19 more than the first, and 99 more than the second quarter of the current year. From diseases of the digestive system 666 deaths were registered; out of these 105 died from diarrhœa, or 150·8 less than the average; and 222 from dysentery, or 66·3 more than the average of 20 years.

The percentage of deaths to population is ·43, and is made up as follows :—

Diseases.	Per cent per Population.	Per cent. on deaths for Quarter.
Small-pox	·00	2·23
Measles	·00	·56
Fever	·12	28·01
Cholera	·01	4·26
All other	·25	64·94
	·43	100·00

The mortality from cholera, fever, and from all causes, per 1,000 of population was in the following localities as under :—

From Cholera.		From Fever.		Form all Causes.	
Tarwaree	1·47	Parell	3·57	Parell	9·71
Sion	1·15	Kharatulao	3·24	Kharatulao	8·65
Sewree	·79	Sewree	2·77	Chaupatee	6·79
Parell	·57	Kamatteepoora	2·10	Sewree	6·74
Mahim	·56	Worlee	1·76	Chakla	6·41
Chaupatee	·48	Mazlvee	1·67	Tarwaree	6·34

The deaths from violence amounted to 69, which is 10 more than the corresponding period of 1869, and 14 more than the last quarter—
18 persons were drowned.
14 were poisoned.
37 lost their lives from various accidents.

Amongst all races and castes the deaths registered were as follows :—

Buddhists and Jains	171	Jews	14
Brahmins	107	Native Christian	137
Lingaits	5	Indo-Europeans	63
Bhattias	67	Europeans	64
Hindoos of other castes	1,706	Negro-Africans	33
Hindoo Out-castes	269	Chinese	4
Mussulmans	921	Other and unknown races.	
Parsees	231		

There were only registered during the quarter the births of 425 males and 366 females, or a total of 791 children.

The number vaccinated during the same time, as I learn from the Return furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 2,166; of these 1,442 were successful, 239 were doubtful, and 479 failed.

The Superintendent of the Contagious Diseases Act has kindly furnished me with the following return showing the number of prostitutes registered in the undermentioned localities during the quarter, and of the number found to be diseased :—

Caste.	Localities. Oshiba and Dhobee Talao.	Bhoolesh-war.	Market.	Girgaum.	Mazagon.	Commatees Poora and Pareira.	Total.	Diseased.
Hindoo	14	23	24	12	9	29	111	28
Mussulman	1	49	28	6	16	19	119	19
Parsee	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian	...	...	...	4	...	9	16	3
Total	15	75	52	22	25	57	246	50
Diseased	5	10	17	8	5	5	...	50

With reference to this Act, I am indebted to Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., for the following extract from the Nosological Return of the Surgeon of H. M.'s Ship Forte, dated 30th September 1870 :—

"Although the men have frequent leave at Bombay, yet only 7 cases of venereal disease occurred. A Contagious Disease Act has lately been put in force here, and it is not improbable that the immunity from syphilis has arisen from the operation of that measure."

Details of the various work performed by the Health Department will be found in the returns.

Mr. Brunton returned, I am glad to say, to the department on the 19th September before the expiration of his leave, but I trust with renewed health and vigor.

Among the prominent events of the quarter there have been 153 deaths registered from cholera, and although this number is far under the average, yet I am sorry I have to record its reappearance. During the previous three months there had been but 3 deaths from this disease, and during the month of July only 5 persons were registered as having died from it.

I am informed it had been prevailing in a greater or less degree since the month of June in the Tanna collectorate. In the week ending 18th June 23 cases, 16 of which proved fatal, had occurred at Bhandoop, and a case was also reported as having taken place at Bandora.

During the month of July it was prevalent at the villages of Kanjoor, Majenda, Kolebar, and in the town of Tanna: out of 45 cases 21 proved fatal.

At Bandora the Roman Catholic clergyman, the head of the Orphanage School there, died from cholera on the evening of the 8th August, and in September the disease appeared at Bhersay in talooka Alibag. But my information regarding cholera out of Bombay is necessarily most inaccurate. It ought not to be so. As you may recollect, some years ago I suggested that Collectors and other officials might be requested by Government to inform the Health Officer of Bombay of the appearance of cholera in their districts, and I would again urge the matter, and would submit that if the patels or mamlutdars of villages were ordered to send me a return stating date of attack, number attacked, and result, I should obtain that all-important information of the fact of cholera being in movement, and learn from what quarter to expect its onset. At present, as you are aware, the village officials report to their central authority—probably the Collector of the district—who transmits the news to the Secretariat, the Secretariat sends on the reports to you, and you to me. It thus happened that in the case of cholera breaking out on 15th June at Bhandoop, a village about 9 miles distance from Bombay, nine days elapsed before I heard of its existence, and up to the present time I have had no official intimation of any cholera cases having occurred at Coorla (which is only separated from Bombay by the causeway), where, I am informed, it existed in the end of July and beginning of August. Surely it would be a saving of time if the village authorities were to transmit by runner, coincidently with their reports to the Collector, a statement such as I have asked for; the current might then go the other way—I would report to you—you to the Secretariat, if necessary.

As an executive officer, with my time fully occupied and having cholera still in the city, I shall not attempt to write a *history* of this outbreak, for I feel that just now my time is more usefully spent in superintending the execution of practical sanitation.

I will, however, relate the facts regarding its appearance in a very virulent form in one or two quarters of the city. The first of these occurred in Moteesha's gully, leading out of Love Lane. As you are aware, the compounds attached to the houses in this neighbourhood are very large, and are chiefly let out to gardeners. There is no drainage, and all the drinking water supply is from surface wells. Against the wall of one of these compounds a miserable jowlie hut had been erected: it was 60 feet long, and the compound wall formed one side of the hut, so that there was no communication with the external air on that side.

The hut was 22 feet broad, and it was divided into 14 rooms, arranged in a manner most ingeniously contrived to make the most of the floor space and to exclude air and light. These jowlie huts frequently, as you are aware, have some kind of cross ventilation, as they generally consist of two rooms under the ridge pole, and a verandah on either side, but the owner of this place had, as will be seen by the diagram, divided his hut by two passages, and so contrived that 11 out of these 14 rooms should derive their air and light solely from them. In this hut 14 families lived, and at the time of the outbreak there were 68 persons residing in it. Parallel to the above hut, and separated from it by a passage of only 4 feet width, was another jowlie hut somewhat similar in construction. It contained 13 rooms, in 11 of which 33 persons, forming 11 families, lived, and in its close proximity, and towards the south-west, there was a privy. Opposite to the space between these 2 huts on the north side was a well, the water of which was used for drinking purposes by all the people residing in these huts. It was 80 feet distant from the privy, but the ground in its immediate vicinity bore indications of its having been used as a resort for natural purposes. On the 19th August a labourer living in hut No. 1, and working at the Tardeo Spinning and Weaving Mills, was attacked with choleraic diarrhœa. The circumstance was reported to the Inspector of the Ward, who gave him medicine, and had the place disinfected.

This man was advised to go to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, but he would not do so. He got better, and was on the 23rd apparently well. He, however, on that day had a very severe return of diarrhœa, but was promptly treated, and finally recovered on the 25th. On the morning of the 23rd August a peon belong to the Education Society's Press at Byculla, and living in the next room to the above, was attacked with cholera. He was at once seen by the Inspector, but he would not go to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and would only with great reluctance take the medicine (chlorodyne and cholera mixture) given by the Inspector. His stools and vomited matter were received into chatties, and, after immediate disinfection, taken in to the cart some distance away, and buried in fresh earth. He died on the morning of the 24th, 16 hours after he was first attacked. Whilst he was lying sick on the evening of 23rd, a sepoy, who when he left home in the morning had complained of looseness of the bowels, returned from his work at 5 P.M., and was immediately attacked with cholera. He was seen by the Inspector, but would not take any medicine, as he was a Brahmin, nor would he go to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. He died at midnight on the 23rd. This was the first death.

I visited the place a few hours after I received the report of the two deaths on the morning of the 24th, and I there saw a sight I shall not speedily forget. Under the trees in the cart, on the damp wet ground, were lying 7 or 8 people in various stages of cholera, some utterly collapsed, and others passing into collapse. The ground was occupied by the Inspector of the Ward and his men, who were engaged in disinfecting every nook and cranny of the place, whilst the Inspector was giving medicine and ordering the sufferers to be shampooed, &c. The friends of those attacked declined to take them to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. However, I told them that I should be obliged to pull down the huts, and that they must go, and we procured buggies and sent them off.

The Inspector had from the early morning placed a sentry over the well, and the place was thoroughly disinfected, but I removed all the household goods out of each room in succession, and sent those who were well to try and find shelter for themselves in the neighbourhood. News, however, of this outbreak had spread, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were able to procure shelter before night. I had the huts pulled down, the ground dug up, and the privy pulled in, filled in and burnt, and sent the water of the well to Dr. Lyon for analysis.

12 persons died between the night of the 23rd and that of the 25th, either at the place itself or in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and 5 of those who on leaving their huts took up their residence in other parts of the town died within three days.

In all 17 out of 61 residents, or very nearly 28 per cent., fell victims to this disease in a few hours.

The next case I shall notice is the outbreak at Sion. On the 15th August a Murathee weaver living in a cadjan hut situated in a large garden at Sion, but working at the Spinning Mills at Coorla, was seized with severe diarrhœa. Application for medicine was made by his friends to the police at Sion, and after two days' severe illness the man recovered. I am informed that cholera was at this time prevalent at Marolee and Caujura, two villages near Coorla, and also that some cases had occurred at the lime-kilns at the Coorla end of Sion Causeway. On the 20th a man living in house No. 42, Sion Road, was seized with cholera at 5 A.M., medicine was given to him, but he died on the following morning, 24 hours after he was first attacked. He gained his livelihood by gathering leaves in the jungle near Vehar and bringing them into Bombay for sale. It was stated that he passed through the two villages I have named both on his way to and from the jungle above referred to. House No. 42 consists of two long narrow ground-floor buildings, one in front of the other, with a passage of 9 feet between them. The building facing the road is 91 feet long by 29 feet broad by 14 feet high, and is divided into 8 rooms, with a front and back door to each room, opening in the rear into the external air, and on the front side into an open verandah. The building in the rear is 72 feet long by 16 feet broad by 10 feet high, and is divided also into 8 rooms. At the back of the house, and distant about 30 feet from it, is the well the water of which was used for drinking purposes, and close to the well was a small grove of trees, under which the inhabitants of the building (59 persons in all) were in the habit of daily performing the calls of nature. In this house, between the 20th August and 4th September, 12 persons were attacked, of whom 7 died. The Inspector did all he could. Medicines were given. The house was lime-washed internally and externally. Sulphur was burnt in each room, the ground under the trees was dug up and thoroughly disinfected, and a sentry placed over the well, the water of which was sent in to Dr. Lyon for analysis. At the commencement of the outbreak I wanted to turn the people bodily out of the house, but they implored me to let them remain, and I was forced to accede to their request, as it was impossible for them to get shelter elsewhere. No one in the neighbourhood would take them in. Feeling the very great importance of having a pure water supply at Sion, I asked you to get Vehar water laid on to the hamlets in its neighbourhood, but before this could be done we informed the inhabitants that they should all get their drinking water supply from the Vehar-pipe laid on to the house of Mr. Pyne, situated under the Portuguese Chapel near the railway cutting. This they did, and since the 7th September we have had no more cholera in Sion.

The next instance that I will mention occurred in Zaoba's Cart, Girgaum Road, which formerly was infamous for its sanitary condition and for the number of deaths which always took place in it whenever cholera was epidemic in the city. The cart is situated on the porous littoral concrete of Fannuswaddy, and used to be honey-combed with cess-pools, as proper privies have only been erected during the last year or so.

There are several tiled and cadjan huts in this cart. In one of these (tiled,) in which 19 people lived, a woman was seized with cholera at 3 P.M. on the evening of the 9th September, and died on the morning of the 10th. The surroundings of the huts were well disinfected, and the walls of the room where the death took place were lime-washed with disinfecting powder. On the 16th a man who had attended on the above woman, and who resided in the same hut, was seized at 12 o'clock midnight, and died after 26 hours illness. The rest of the people living in the hut became frightened, and left of their own accord. The earthen floor was dug up, and a thorough perflation of the hut effected by the removal of the leaf mattings by which it was surrounded. It was thoroughly lime-washed inside and out, and after a week the people returned, since which time there has been no more cholera in it. Both these people are stated to have usually drank Vehar water, but to have used the water in a well in the cart for cooking and bathing purposes. But the Vehar water-pipe was far distant, and as the probabilities were that this well water was drank, I sent some of it for analysis. In the cart in another hut a boy was attacked at 5 P.M. on the 16th, and died at 6 A.M. 17th. On the 19th a man living in the same hut was attacked at noon, and died the following morning at 9 P.M. Similar precautions were taken. In the same cart, in another hut, a woman was attacked on the 23rd, and after prompt treatment recovered. It is but fair to the owner of the cart, Mr. Gunputrao Moreshwar Laoba, to say that the prompt attended to my request to have a larger supply of Vehar water placed at the disposal of his tenants, and that he has commenced in real earnest to improve the sanitary condition of this place. When upper storied challs are built, when drainage has been provided, Zaoba's cart, instead of being a source of constant dread, will, I have no doubt, become as healthy as the adjoining Wadee, which, through the liberality of its proprietor, the Rao Saheb Wiswanath Mundlick, has been provided with means of carrying off the sullage water from the immediate vicinity of the houses in it.

The next case I shall notice took place in two cadjan huts in part of the compound occupied by Mr. Ginger's stables.

The huts were built against the wall of the compound on the other side of which, and a distance of 5 feet was a well, which was 17 feet from a privy in one direction and 19 feet from the privy used by the people residing in the huts. 12 people lived in one hut, which was divided into 4 rooms, and 7 people lived in the two rooms of the second hut. These people are stated to have used the water of the well for all purposes. They were all employed at the Tardeo Spinning and Weaving Mills. As 5 A.M. on 11th September a man living in hut No. 2 was attacked with choleraic diarrhœa, but was promptly attended, and recovered at 1 P.M. On the 13th September a person living in the next room in the same hut was attacked also with severe diarrhœa, but after treatment recovered. At the same hour and day a man living in the adjoining hut was attacked with cholera, and died the following day, and another person living in the hut was attacked at 11 P.M. of the same day, and died the next day. Fearing the disease would spread, I had the huts pulled down, and the ground dug up and disinfected.

In a chall adjoining the huts, but facing the Breach Candy Road and forming one side of the entrance to the stables, and in which 44 persons lived, a man was attacked at 5 A.M. on the 16th, and died the same afternoon.

In another chall at the Breach Candy Road, and forming the other entrance to the stables, and in which 34 persons lived, 3 persons—2 men and a boy—were attacked on the afternoon of the 16th September. One man was sent to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where he died, and the other two died in the chall. The place was disinfected by sulphurous acid gas, and the wall lime-washed with Macdougall's disinfecting powder. The water of the well was forbidden to be used for drinking purposes, and no more cases took place.

The last instance I shall notice occurred in Chundunwady, a district which, from its being principally occupied by stables for buffaloes and hack buggy horses, is always very filthy, and which always causes us great anxiety, as the drainage from it is most imperfect.

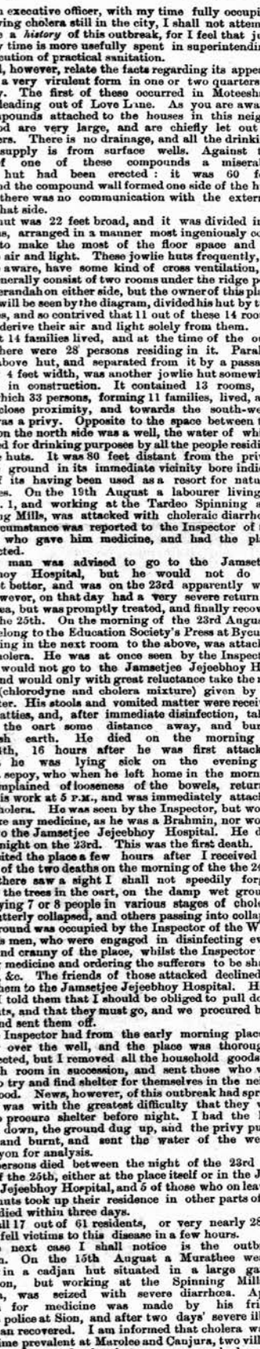
As a rule, the animals occupy the lower story, and their grooms and the owners of the buffaloes live in the stifling rooms above. These rooms are on the usual native construction—a ladder leads up to the upper floor, and opens on to a gallery, from which the rooms are reached.

On the upper floor of house No. 64 there were on the 13th September 20 people living in 6 rooms. I suppose I must call them rooms, or perhaps they would be more correctly described as spaces enclosed by bamboo tattee walls. The doors into these places open into the gallery, and each room has a door in front and back yard have any direct communication with the external air. On that day at 10 A.M. a groom was seized with cholera. He received medicine from the police, but would not go to hospital, and died early on the morning of the 14th. Another occupant of the same room was also seized at 1 P.M. on the same day. He also died in the early morning of the 14th. A third occupant of the building, who lived in the adjoining room, but who had been in attendance on the two first seized, was attacked at 5 P.M. on the 13th, and died at 7 A.M. on the 14th.

In the next building, which is simply a tiled stable, a groom was attacked on the evening of the 13th. He had medicine given to him, but would not go to hospital, and died on the 14th.

There is a buffaloe-shed at the back of these places, and like all the buffaloe-sheds in the city, it was dirty. The owners of the buffaloes had been repeatedly summoned by this Department, but the place as it is must remain in an unwholesome state until we can provide proper places for these buffaloes to be kept in. The whole place was disinfected on the afternoon of the 13th, and on the morning of the 14th I had the tattee walls pulled down, and the whole of the place limewashed with disinfecting power. The so-called drains were all thoroughly cleansed. These had been cleaned a short time before by my department, and there was nothing unusual to account for this outbreak. The people had all partaken of their usual food. There was a well in the compound of house 65, the water of which may have been used for drinking purposes. I say "may have been used" because the people said that they generally drank Vehar water, but as the water-pipe is at some distance from the house, and knowing how inaccurate such statements usually are, I sent some of the water to Dr. Lyon for analysis. On the 15th the wife of the first man attacked was seized with cholera. She was immediately seen, and medicine was given to her, but she died on the 16th. She would not go to hospital. On the 19th at house No. 67 in the same lane a groom working in the stable of 64 was seized in the evening, and died the next morning. These deaths created a panic in the lane, and most of the people left Bombay. I am informed that two of them died on their way to their native country.

The following Table shows the mortality from different causes and the meteorological conditions in Bombay during the 13 weeks ending the 27th September :—



You will observe that up to the week ending 23rd August 31·55 inches of rain had fallen at Colaba. During the same time, as I learn by the courtesy of Mr. Anderson, the House Surgeon at Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, 38·09 inches had fallen at Byculla, so that before the first of these cholera outbreaks had occurred sufficient rain had fallen all over the island to have thoroughly saturated the surface and to have washed down into the wells any impurity that may have been on it.

[The quality of the water in the wells in the cases mentioned is shown by statements and analyses, for which Dr. Hewlett acknowledges himself greatly indebted to Dr. Lyon, the chemical analyser to Government, and which are here inserted in report.]

It will be observed how fourfully impure it was in every case, and what abundant evidence it gives of the gathering ground having been fouled by "previous sewage contamination."

I would ask you whether the existence of so much impurity in these few isolated places should not lead us to commence an analysis of every well water over the inhabited areas of this city. I cannot possibly say from merely looking at or from tasting a well water whether it is impure or not, but I do say that I ought to have in my office an analysis of the sources from which the drinking water supply in this city is drawn. Dr. Lyon has on every occasion most kindly and cheerfully given us his valuable assistance in performing these analyses for me whenever I have felt it right to ask him, but I maintain that it is one of the chief duties of a Health Officer to analyse the drinking water supply of the people committed to his charge.

I do not aim at making a chemical analysis of the solid impurities correct to the 1-1000th of a milligramme, but I want to have in my power the possibility of forming an opinion as to the hygienic properties of any particular drinking water. I want to have the power of saying that this well water is so impure that the inhabitants of this house shall not drink of it to their own detriment and to the spreading of disease.

Above all, I would desire, with all the earnestness in my power, to impress upon you and Her Majesty's Justices the urgent necessity for affording a pure water supply to the outlying villages, as well as for the more crowded districts of the city, which are in too many cases even yet solely dependent on impure surface wells.

The inhabitants of lower and upper Mahim, where several deaths from cholera have also taken place during the quarter, have petitioned you to place Vehar water within their reach. They are aware of the danger they are exposed to from the impure surface wells from which their present supply is solely obtainable, and I hope you will be able to grant their request.

Again, in these outlying districts, where there are no halalcores, and where birds, cattle and pigs perform their duties, I urge that we ought to have public latrines at a distance from dwellings. The one at Parell is an inestimable boon to the inhabitants of that village.

I have to express my acknowledgments to the Commissioner of Police for the ready aid he afforded us by distributing cholera medicine to all the police chowkies, and by having a battalion beaten in every part of the city informing the inhabitants of his having done so. It is also satisfactory to know that out of the 153 fatal cases, 142 were seen by the Inspectors of the wards and their staff. In some few cases, where deaths took place in boats, &c., we did not hear of them until after the bodies had been removed. One and all the Inspectors have worked very well in this outbreak, and I desire especially to bring to your favourable notice Mr. Inspector Powell, the Inspector of the Ward in which Motceshaw's Gully is situated, who himself was seized with violent diarrhœa whilst engaged in attending to his duties at that place.

In all 439 cases of violent diarrhœa were attended to by the Inspectors. Many of them doubtless were not cholera, but were cases of vomiting and purging, but the prompt measures taken by the Inspectors have, I have no doubt, saved many lives.

I must also observe that out of the 153 deaths 49 took place in stables and huts, and 55 on ground floors of houses.

The practical conclusion I have come to regarding this as well as other outbreaks, may be summed up in the words of Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the Privy Council :—

"Excrement sudden earth—excrement reeking air—excrement tainted water—these are for us the causes of cholera, and the local conditions of safety are, above all, these two—1st, that by appropriate structural works all the excremental produce of the population shall be so promptly and so throughly removed that the inhabited place in its air and soil shall be absolutely without foecal impurities; and 2nd, that the water supply of the population shall be derived from such sources and conveyed in such channels that its contamination by excrement is impossible."

Another fact I have also had impressed on me is the necessity of providing a cholera-stricken district with houses of refuge in case it is requisite to turn out the inhabitants out of the cholera-attacked house, so as to prevent them carrying the contagion with them into cholera-free districts. Few can estimate the labour and difficulty we had in tracing those flying from the cholera in Moteesha's gully. If I could, for example, have sent these people to challs built on an isolated place like Belvidere Hill, which you proposed as a quarantine station, I should not have had the fear as I did have that they would have carried cholera into the native town as they did; and again the insanitary but inevitable crowding for the day after infection of contagion tainted clothes has forced itself upon me more than ever, having, since I last recommended the erection of such buildings, seen the good they effect in Liverpool, where there are two such institutions in operation.

During the year a characteristically marked case of enteric fever was kindly brought to my notice by Dr. Lalor, under whose able care the patient recovered. Dr. Lalor has since read a paper on this case before the Medical and Physical Society, in whose transactions it will doubtless shortly appear. I need, therefore, merely allude to the cause which produced this particular type of fever. The patient, a strong young European Engineer, had been engaged in working near the Boat Slip in Her Majesty's Dockyard in the Fort, which is situated close to where the outlet of the Forbes' Street sewer discharges itself. Three other Europeans working in the same place were also attacked in a milder form with enteric fever about the same time, viz., at the ebb tides between the 2nd and 5th August.

There can be no reasonable doubt but that these men were poisoned by filth, either coming from this sewer or by that deposited from it and by the tide into the Dockyard basin. The basins of the Arsenal, the Custom House, and the Dockyard, all deriving their supply of water from one entrance into the sea, are filled to the height, I believe, of many feet with foetid mud. And daily the sewer above alluded to does and has for, I know not how many, years added to the natural impurity of the place. There is no record in the Executive Engineer's office when this sewer was constructed. The following is a description of it.

It starts from Church Gate Street and passes down in the front of the Post Office, across the opening of Meadow Street in front of the Oriental Bank, and runs along Rampart Row west as far as the Jerusalem Hotel, where it turns round and runs up Forbes' Street, and passing under the Dockyard wall discharges itself into the Dockyard. In fact, it is the main drain for the whole of that portion of the Fort South of Church Gate Street. It has been designed to carry off both storm water and all sullage but night-soil, though I am sorry to say night-soil is allowed to pass into it.

It is an apt illustration of a sewer constructed on wrong principles. Opposite the Oriental Bank a catch pit approached by steps, and 19 feet broad, 10 feet long, and 3 feet deep, has been built in the line of the sewer. There is a similar catch pit opposite to the Jerusalem Hotel 18 feet broad, 9 feet long, and 4 feet deep; and in the Dockyard another 20 feet broad, 14 feet long, and 7 feet deep. The silt and filth brought down by the drains in the southern portion of the Fort is deposited here. There were no plans in the Executive Engineer's office, so that no one had the least suspicion of these catch-pits until they were discovered by my Inspector. The only wonder is that enteric fever has not long ago decimated the houses connected with this sewer.

I am glad to learn that arrangements are being made to fill in these catch-pits, and to lead an intercepting sewer down Marine Street into the Mint out-fall; but I should also be glad to hear that something more was being done in the way of providing freer ventilation for this sewer. You are aware, since the state of the Dockyard basin was brought to your notice by Government, orders were promptly issued to dredge out the foul mud from the bottom. I am, however, strongly of opinion that after this has been done, even when the sewer no longer adds its filth, that they will still be only mud traps. I believe the right thing to do is to fill in all these basins with fresh earth, and to build new docks out into deep water.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RACING—27TH OCTOBER.

"Regimental Challenge Cup"..Japes.
"Subaltern's Challenge Cup"..Last Chance.
"Hunters' Stakes" ..... Guy Fawkes.

Sport—great success.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(*Madras Times*, Oct. 27.)

A TELEGRAM has been received to the effect that the body of Mrs. Seymour has not yet been recovered. The two bodies found on Tuesday morning were, it appears, those of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Sreenavasa Charloo. The error in the telegram published yesterday which stated that Mr. and Mrs. Seymour's bodies had been recovered, no doubt arose from incorrect intelligence having been received from the villages and telegraphed to Madras before being verified. Mr. Sreenavassa Charloo's body was handed over to his friends, and the remains of Mr. Seymour were buried in Government ground near the bridge on Tuesday afternoon, after an inquest had been held by the Head Assistant Magistrate. Colonel Orr goes to the scene of the accident to-day, but the Governor is not going.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th October, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	26,813	0	3
Merchandize	33,787	14	1
Back Bay Earth Trains	.....		
Electric Telegraph	362	8	0
Total Rs.	60,943	6	4

Corresponding week in October, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	44,360	12	2
Merchandize	43,956	0	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,029	10	0
Electric Telegraph	617	8	6
Total Rs.	89,963	15	3
Decrease	29,020	8	11

THE *Revue de Therapeutique Medico-Chirurgicals* of September 15 states, that at the battle of Sedan 500 surgeons and nurses took part in the fight, and left more than 200 of their number dead on the field of battle.

SIGNOR Aurelio Saffi has written a letter, which appears in the *Diritto*, in which he gives some extracts from communications received from Mazzini in prison. The prisoner is permitted to write to his friends, but his letters are inspected by the authorities. He informs his friend Saffi that he is tolerably well in health, and that he is treated with the greatest courtesy.

VESUVIUS.—The *Pungolo* publishes the following communication from Professor Palmieri :—"For some days the seismograph and the apparatus of variation indicate very faint but frequent disturbances, and already the crater of Vesuvius begins slowly to be reanimated. A small internal aperture on the north-east throws out at intervals smoke with ashes, and at times also fire. A part of the last cone has broken down. These are the preludes of fresh eruptions for which our mountain is preparing."

BELIEVERS in the germ theory may get a hint from a passage in one of Count Bernstorff's letters from the seat of war. He is describing an interview with a German, who was wounded in the chest: "I held a cigar to him: 'Can you smoke?' 'Yes; if only I had a cigar.' He lighted it, and puffed contentedly away, *while I watched the smoke issuing from the wound in his chest*, and mourned that neither the mother nor the country he so yearned for would ever see him again." Does tobacco smoke destroy germs?—*Notes, Queries and Replies*.

RESUSCITATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.—The programme is published, say the *Athenæum*, of the resuscitated Olympic Games, which however are to take place at Athens, and not at Olympia, and are to celebrate not the deeds of Hercules, but the opening of the Greek Industrial Exhibition. This queer revival deserves to rank along with the Eglinton Tournament, but it seems to be scarcely conducted with such purism. On the first day, indeed, the 16th October, the gymnastic games are to be held in the Panathenaic Stadium, in which the competitors, we are told, are to appear in the ancient Greek costume. Considering what that was on such occasions, there will be no great call on the costumiers. On Sunday the 23rd, however, we are promised a lottery, and at the same time swimming and boat races in the harbour of Phalerus. It is true, "Sea-manœuvres after the fashion of the ancient Greeks" are also promised; so we suppose the modern Greeks have solved the Trireme problem.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE MADRAS SECRETARIAT.

MR. R. A. DALYELL, acting Secretary to the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, goes home on furlough about the end of the year, by which time he will be relieved in the Secretariat by the permanent incumbent, Mr. W. Huddleston.

STONED TO DEATH BY DACOITS.

We hear from our Gooriattum correspondent that the servant of the Rev. J. Chamberlain, M.D., who was so severely wounded by the shower of stones flung at that gentleman's bandy on the 21st instant, has since died from the effects of the injuries he received. The police have as yet failed to trace the dacoits.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 27.

CAPTAIN PROUDFOOT.

Notwithstanding the recommendation by the Madras Government, in favor of a memorial from Captain Proudfoot, praying for the honorary rank of Major, the Secretary of State has replied, intimating that he is unable to see sufficient ground in the circumstances represented to justify the promotion of this officer.

A SINGULAR COMPLEXION.

The following is the personal description of one Wahab-ud-din, who has been declared incapable of again serving Government, but his appearance alone should have been sufficient to have prevented his ever entering the service: "W

THE CHARITABLE ENGLISH IN SEDAN.

THE *Independance Belge* contains the following :—"Some days since the following announcement (in English) was placarded in the neighbourhood of Sedan :—'Subscriptions are respectfully solicited in aid of the destitute inhabitants of Bazeilles.' Thereupon the following official announcement was issued by the Prussian authorities :—'Sedan, Sept. 29, 1870.—I have learned that at the Golden Cross and other hotels the subjoined placard has been posted, soliciting subscriptions in favour of the poor of Bazeilles. I see in this act a piece of censure, and a false interpretation of the sentence executed against that village in virtue of the laws of war. That cannot be tolerated, above all on the part of foreigners who allow themselves to judge the behaviour of the German troops, and who, moreover, continue still to manufacture arms and munitions against us. Let these catch-pennies (Grochenpfeifer) do in their own country as they please; I believe that it is our interest to stop these gentlemen and to send them home.—Richard Goekh.' The Commissary of Police will take care that no subscriptions be made in the town without the authority of the commandant of the place. The above documents must be returned immediately with an attestation of the Commissary of Police, stating that he has taken cognizance of them.—The Civil Commissary, Streuge. Sedan, Sept. 29, 1870."

THE GERMANS AT BAZEILLES.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

BOUILLON, Sept. 30.

THIS evening I returned to this picturesque town, after a short tour amongst the battle-fields round about Sedan. One object in visiting Bazeilles was to make inquiry from the villagers themselves as to their version of the incidents which led to the destruction of that thriving place, and to ascertain if possible the numbers of those killed by the Bavarians. In this I have been tolerably successful, and can give you a faithful account of what the peasants and wealthy residents of Bazeilles have to say in their own defence. Unfortunately, I could not exhaust the sources of information which are attainable, because only a few, scarcely fifty, have at present returned to the place; and they live in constant terror of the reappearance of those soldiers who inflicted such terrible punishment upon them.

The term village, as applied to Bazeilles, is calculated to convey a very erroneous impression of the character of the place. It is one of the most flourishing suburbs of Sedan, from which it is distant about two miles. The houses in the principal street were four storeys in heights, and were built of large blocks of white stone. All along the roadway from La Mucelle to the entrance of Bazeilles the *debris* of battle abounds; knapsacks and helmets by hundreds lie in the ditches; and in the fields are the remains of the Prussian encampments. A few hundred yards from Bazeilles I met some peasants on the roadway who belonged to that village, and I questioned them closely as to their knowledge of the facts which led to the bombardment. I told them that it had been reported in England that some of their number had thrown wounded Bavarian soldiers into houses and then set the buildings on fire. Their answers I took down at the time, and afterwards, amongst the ruins of the houses, every man and woman was subjected to a similar cross-examination. There were originally upwards of 500 houses there, the major portion of which were of the kind I have described. For several days preceding the disaster the people remained at their homes, but as the Prussian circle narrowed around them there came rumours of terrible sufferings having been experienced at the hands of the soldiers in the neighbouring villages. This induced a large number to remove bedding and other effects in carts, with the hope of escaping through Givonne and La Chapelle to Belgium. One poor woman told me she succeeded in escaping from Bazeilles on the morning of Thursday, September 1, when the fight took place, but she took nothing with her. From the strength of the houses, the French troops, and a number of Francs-tireurs, believed they would be able to hold the place successfully against the enemy; and there can be no doubt that a desperate conflict happened in the streets. There was one through which I passed where the houses on both sides had been battered down by mitrailleurs. The Bavarians lost heavily, but it was in a fair fight with the French soldiers, and the massacre of the inhabitants those who survive declare to have been of the most unwarrantable character. In answer to my questions, men, women, and priests most indignantly denied that any atrocity had been committed upon wounded Bavarians. They did tell me of one woman whose husband and sons had been killed by the Francs-tireurs, who from her own house fired upon the Bavarians, killing two; and as long as one stone remains to mark the site of Bazeilles, so long will the story of that woman's heroism excite the admiration and the patriotism of the people of France. Because of her it will hardly be said the village was destroyed. Yet upon her shoulders and those of the Francs-tireurs the Prussians lay the responsibility of what followed. During the fight, certain things took place which have not yet been made public. A woman of independent means, named Duchesy, was so foully abused by the soldiers—and that phrase is intended to describe the most serious outrage that can be inflicted upon a woman—that she died three days afterwards. This fact was attested by the priest, who confessed the woman in her dying moments. Her house was subsequently set on fire, and the outer walls only now remain. Many of the villagers, deceived by the proclamations of the Germans, remained, believing that war was not made upon them. When the fight commenced numbers hid themselves in the cellars of their houses. M. Robarts, a wealthy brewer, and his servant, were dragged from the cellar of their house and shot. In another house two children named Dehaye, one six months and the other eighteen months old, were pitched from the window of their house into the street by the Bavarians, then thrown back again into the house, which was set on fire, and the children burnt; but their parents escaped. A young man named Remy, thirty-two years of age, who had been confined to his bed two years with a spinal complaint, was bayonetted and killed as he lay on his couch. In another house, a man named Vanchelet, his daughter, his brother-in-law, and his father in-law, were fastened in the cellar and burnt to death. Their charred remains were subsequently buried by some of their neighbours who had known them. Colin Chartier, a married man with a family, was wounded by a ball in the shoulder and made a prisoner. He was tied up, naked, in the railway station for eight days, and then died from his wound. Henry Aubergiste, landlord of the Golden Lion, was shot on the doorstep of his house. These are the names of some of the sufferers, and I have no doubt that many more could be killed may be obtained when the Prussians are gone. But at present, out of a population of nearly two thousand, scarcely fifty remain. While conversing with a few of them at the entrance to the village, trumpets were heard, and a party of Uhlans came in sight, followed by a regiment of the very men who had destroyed the village; and my poor friends disappeared with considerable agility, nor did they venture from their hiding places until the soldiers had passed out of sight. I ascertained that only ten bodies had been dug out of the ruins of the houses, and they all belonged to the village; as to the number missing my informants varied in their statements as to whether they numbered fifty or seventy. To decide this question, amongst others brought to me was an old man named Denis Mozet. He told me that he was one of about forty who were collected out of the houses, tried by court-martial, and condemned to be shot. His hands were tied, and the morning after their condemnation, when about to start for the scene of execution, an officer ordered his bonds to be cut, and he was set at liberty, but his companions were executed. He could not tell me why he was sentenced to death, or why he was pardoned. As I walked through the streets the houses of the people whose names I have mentioned were pointed out to me. The destruction is most complete. Only one house remains standing. Every other one, including a château, the Hôtel de Ville, and the church is completely destroyed. In scores of instances the wall facing the street has fallen, and in hundreds of others the walls are so shattered that they must be blown up before any attempt can be made to rebuild. In a little garden behind one house, where flowers still bloomed, ten soldiers lay in one grave, and a few yards off was a grave with one occupant. The men who took me to this place stated that one of the soldiers shot in that garden was set on fire by the explosion and was burnt to death before he could be assisted. This fact, he alleged, had given rise to the story of the villagers throwing the wounded into the houses. Before the bombardment commenced the soldiers removed about thirty wounded from the Hôtel de Ville, and a château close to the Golden Lion. Then bombs were rained upon the place, and a few men who had succeeded in hiding until that moment, in attempting to escape, were shot in the street by the Bavarians. One house was pointed out to me in which eighty men had been taken prisoners, but the fate of those men I could not ascertain, probably some of them were amongst the forty shot. The sufferings of the people who have thus lost their homes and all they possessed are very severe, and from my own observation I can testify to the immediate need of succouring them. But Bazeilles is not a solitary case; every village through which the soldiers have passed is in want of help, as every article of any value has been carried off. At Sedan I met General Sir Vincent Eyre, who, with Mr. J. Blundell and Mr. Marridew, had made a tour on behalf of the Boulogne Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded, and they entreated me to plead for immediate relief being sent to the poor starving peasants. At Bazeilles a few families have ventured to return to their ruined homes; and I saw some women carrying on cooking operations under the shelter of screens composed of boughs of trees. When I asked where they slept at night I was taken to a cellar, and invited to descend. There I found a quantity of straw laid on the floor, and covered with coarse sacks. Fourteen men and women slept there. In a corner was a respectably dressed woman, desperately ill, and unconscious. She was tended by her daughter, a girl of sixteen, whose face was swollen with cold, and bandaged. Pointing to her mother, she said, "We have lost our pretty house and everything we possessed, and I am afraid mother will die." Twenty-six families from this village are encamped under boughs of trees in the rear of the Octroi Guard House on the Belgian frontier; and at night they sleep in two lofts of the only public house which is there. I looked into these lofts, and was particularly impressed with their cleanly appearance. They had brought bedding with them, which was scrupulously clean; and a little cot in which lay a plump baby was decorated with white curtains. So impressed was General Eyre with the necessity of providing immediate relief for the poor peasants that he gave a donation of 1,000 francs to a fund formed for the purpose at Sedan. This fund is under the charge of Madame la Comtesse de Montaignac, and S. Dumaine, Archiprêtre de Sedan, by whom subscriptions and goods would be gratefully received. But it will be necessary to communicate with them through some English organisation, as letters would not be delivered.

A VERY STRANGE STORY.

ABOUT ten days ago a Frenchman, Monsieur M——, arrived at Hastings, and demanded an audience of the Empress Eugenie. As his name was not known to her Majesty the request was refused. Foiled in this attempt Monsieur M—— contrived to fall in with the Prince Imperial in one of his daily walks. He professed great devotion to the Napoleonic cause, and it will surprise no one that the Prince should enter readily into conversation with one whom he believed to have been driven from France by his devotion to the Imperial dynasty. These walks were repeated several days, and in the end M—— asked the Prince to make him a present of one of his photographs, with the additional distinction of the Prince's own autograph appended. This natural request was at once acceded to, with the kindly good-nature, which appears to be a part of the young exile's disposition. The photograph obtained, M—— appeared no more in the morning walks. It has since appeared that on leaving Hastings M—— made his way to the German army before Metz and obtained a pass through the lines into the beleaguered city. It seems that among the generals associated with Marshal Bazaine in the defence of that fortress there was one General B——, who had, as was well known in the Prussian army, distinguished himself by his zeal and intelligence in carrying on the gallant resistance to the enemy which has already won the admiration as well as the astonishment of both nations. Arrived in Metz, it was to this General B——, so valuable for the safety of the French garrison, that M—— at once addressed himself. He told General B—— that he had come as a messenger to him from the Empress Eugenie, and as his credentials he presented the photograph of her son with the signature attached. He added that the Empress desired the immediate presence of General B—— in England, that she had a special mission to entrust him, on the successful issue of which the future of the war would mainly depend, and that her Majesty dared not put it in writing lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy, General B—— at once obeyed the commands of the Empress, and, as he thought, with difficulty; but as the story reaches us it would seem to have been with the connivance of the Prussian authorities that he got through the lines of the besiegers, and, making the best of his way to England, arrived a few days since at Camden place, near Chislehurst, where the Empress is now residing. The surprise of the Empress Eugenie at seeing the General was very great, and after a few words of explanation it was discovered that General B—— had been the victim of a very novel if not very creditable *ruse de guerre*, by which the gallant army of Metz had been deprived of the services of one in whom, on account of his gallantry and intelligence, they had reposed the most perfect confidence. By the last accounts that reached us the gallant General was still in England trying to arrange his return to his comrades, but he will probably not find the Imperial photograph such a good pass through the Prussian lines for him this time as it proved for the enterprising M—— last week.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The *Times* rightly says that the hero of the very strange story which we printed yesterday is General Bourbaki. That the general will be allowed to return at once through the Prussian lines into Metz, where his services are of such great importance, we do not at all doubt; it is not likely that the Prussian authorities would of themselves plan so elaborate a *ruse* for the sake of getting out of Metz even so distinguished and capable an officer as General Bourbaki. But surely it is not the least remarkable part of the story that the Prussian authorities at Metz should first allow a messenger from the Empress to pass through their lines into that city, and next that they should permit this same messenger (who had nothing to show for his mission but a photograph of the Prince Imperial) to return through their lines accompanied by the French general. The *Times* says that in doing this the Prussians were moved by a chivalrous feeling for the Empress, and we are quite prepared to believe it; but it must be admitted that in thus handing secret communication between the Empress and the French generals in Metz they carried the feeling very far. What has become of the messenger? He must have seen much in the city that the German commanders would gladly know—perhaps have heard much also from the too confiding Bourbaki. We are told that the general's journey from Metz was facilitated by special trains, obtained by what purported to be Count Bismarck's own order. It is altogether a very curious story.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—In one of your leading articles of to-day, the 5th instant, you devote two columns to a transaction which resulted, you say, in the removal of General Bourbaki from his command.

In order to transmit the photograph, to which were attached some touching words addressed by a son to his father, from Hastings M—— undertook to transfer whatever acceptable those ideas of his own which had not found acceptance at Hastings, M. N——, desirous of reaching Wilhelmshöhe, had need of the authorisation of the King of Prussia, or that of M. de Bismarck. He was constrained to address himself to the latter. The permission sought for was gracefully accorded, and a special and personal pass was given him to traverse the German territory and the country in German occupation. He must add that he met at the head-quarters with the greatest attention from divers personages, who retained a kindly *souvenir* of Biarritz and the Tuileries, and who shared in that deep conviction of himself, M. N——, that in politics it is not permitted that one should wait for events, it is necessary to foresee them; but beyond all, that in certain spheres one has no choice but to give them birth, and, later, to direct them. A letter arrived the same day at head-quarters, in which the Grand Duke of Hesse insisted that they should procure the passage out of Metz of some dozen prisoners of the Hesse International Society, whom he believed to be there. M. N—— conceived that a journey to Metz would not be lost with him very much out of his way, and so took upon himself the duty of obtaining their release, in conformity with the convention of Basle. He presented himself to Marshal Bazaine, and, after a long conversation, the details of which it is impossible to make known at present, but in which he said that he had no mission from Hastings, that his mission was entirely personal, he succeeded, in order to arrive at the realisation of the private plans which he disclosed, in obtaining the departure among the prisoners of General Bourbaki; but it was expressly agreed beforehand, the general being present, that he should take, while in England, the name of N——, and never quit it; that in the eyes of the world he should not resume his personality, for that it was necessary in the plans of N—— (the original) that while he found himself occupied elsewhere his second self, whom we will call N—— No. 2, should exert that influence upon the Empress which he did not possess, should make her know the real position of things, as it was known at N—— and to Bert—, perhaps only in France, and that the Empress, as Regent, might profit take from a position which she had scarcely hoped for, which the events directed by N—— would have brought about without the knowledge of her Majesty. All this was verbally agreed to. N—— gave to General Bourbaki his passport and a letter to his own family, who must have been anxious at his long absence. He had told them, before starting, that if they had no news of him for 15 days it would be because he was either slain or a prisoner. He gave the general the written and all but photographed history of all that had happened since his departure, exacting the formal promise that it should be restored to him on the first demand, after being communicated to her Majesty alone, if she should desire it. He gave him also an order from the marshal, which, being written in the name of the Emperor, put an end to all doubt as to the fidelity of the marshal to the loyalty to the Empire, upon which false rumours had lately cast suspicion. Further, this order or authorisation was for the personal guarantee of the general, who without it would have been held a deserter. It was not to be shown by him, as by all the world outside Metz, he was to be supposed to be still in that town, and, as, in fact, a victory won by him on the 27th September was announced in all the journals, at the very time that he was at Chislehurst.

When at legth N—— No 2 starts from Metz with eight other prisoners, he has no challenge to decline, as no one puts it to him. M. N——, after having installed them in their carriage, wished *bon voyage* to all the prisoners liberated bearing on their breasts the insignia of the International Society. All nine of them are conducted to the first station of the Prussian lines, and cross the territory of Luxemburg or Belgium, with leave to each to go where he pleases at his own risk and cost, and without more attention being paid to one of the nine than to any other in the society.

What M. N—— did subsequently, during an interval of eight days, cannot be told at present. We will publish it, if necessary, later, when it can be done without inconvenience. On the 3rd insant he reaches Hastings, after having slept 20 hours only in 17 days. He knows that the household of the Empress is no longer there; but N—— No. 2, faithful to his post, and his promise, should be found. At the Marine Hotel they do not know N—— No. 2, but there were two telegrams addressed to him, which remained there, ignored by everybody. N—— starts the next morning, the 4th, for Chislehurst, and on arriving demands M. N—— No. 2. He is much surprised when they answer. "But that is you, M. N——," he says, "Yes;" "but where is the other one? Is it possible that a gentleman of the name of N—— did not arrive here last Wednesday?" They say "No; but General Bourbaki came that day, and the Empress and all of us were very much surprised when he announced that he came by her Majesty's order, although she knew nothing of it." In a minute M. N—— understood that M. Bourbaki, admirable soldier as he is, and one of the bravest of French generals, but unhappily little skilled in diplomacy, had, diplomatically speaking, quite lost his head, that he had met with some comrade in Belgium; that the words "treason and dishonour" had produced their usual effect; that he had then exhibited the authorisation of his superior, and by this unpardonable indiscretion, which can only be explained by his exaggerated susceptibility on the point of military honour, had broken probably one link of the chain which maintained the scaffolding reared by N—— amid such trouble and danger; had destroyed the last hope of those persons who looked for the maintenance of order in France during the years that are coming. This is the chief thing to which the present generation has to look; it has been bound up of late with the fortunes of the Imperial cause, which has the best chance of securing the triumph of a principle which but for it will be wholesale in a gulf, from which not one of the Republican chiefs, able and well intentioned as they are, can hope to extricate it, and which will prove, I fear, when viewed in its inevitable consequences, one of the most disastrous in our history since the epoch of Charles VI.

Oh, why do we Frenchmen, the noblest of whom, after all, are so small in the eyes of Him who looks down upon the evidence of facts and interests—why do we suffer ourselves to be guided by what any one may think or say of us, preferring our miserable personality to the general good? We witness in the enemy, from the corporal to the generalissimo, a patient and persevering individuality which has, go end but the interest of all, in whose eyes that which has happened was ordained to happen, and on every side men resp but what they have sown.

London, Oct. 5, 1870. N——.

Monsieur N—— writes to us another letter, in which he says that "since his visit to Hastings he has not left London, and that the only members of her Majesty's suite with whom he was in communication were the Commandant Duperré and Madame Balli."

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF 8TH OCTOBER.

RE? M JULES FAVRE?

He, who refused such armistyce
As hardly would be offered twice,
Took (though no fool) a fool's advice.

THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS.

Germania—"Terms? Yes, and for security you will give me three fortresses."
Franco—"Never!"
Germania—"So? then I shall *take them.*"

LUCKILY, A MISTAKE.

Mrs. Malaprop has a favourite comic actor. She was, therefore, in a sad way when she heard of "The Capture of Toole," and wondered why he would go to the theatre of war.

THE EUROPEAN EXAMPLE.

If the present war, with all its slaughter, and especially that which it has brought on the aggressors, be not followed by a lasting peace, its event will certainly prove the inefficacy of capital punishment.

PRACTICAL INFALLIBILITY.

Ultramontane philosophers contend that the Pope has no right to renounce his temporal power unless all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the world agree to let him. They forget their own belief that those very Bishops in Council have just declared him to be the infallible judge of right and wrong.

SEA-NYMPHS (AS THEY APPEARED TO THE DISTANT GAZE OF A NEAR-SIGHTED COCKNEY.)

With undulating grace they rose and fell,
Rocked on the bosom of a languid swell
That rolled in measured waves from sea to shore!

A jealous pang shot through me . . . I had not
Been discontented with my humble lot,
Nor wished myself a "languid swell" before!

"NAE THAT FOU!"

Country Gentleman (who thought he'd got such a treasure of a new gardener)—"Tut, Tut, Tut! Bless my soul, Saunders! How—— what's all this? Disgracefully intoxicated at this hour of the morning! Ain't you ashamed of yourself?!"

Saunders,—"Sh-hained! (*Hic.*) Na, na, 'm nae sae drunk as that comes t'! An ken yarra weel what a'm aboot!!"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Punch begs leave to say that he receives numerous communications (supposed, by the authors, to be of a jocular sort) which he is asked to insert on the ground that the guerdon he may bestow in return will be sent to the Sick and Wounded Fund. Having shown his own feelings in regard to that fund by a Cartoon which set the nation thinking of its duty to the unfortunate French and Germans, he is entitled to remember his own duty towards English-reading people. He has no intention of making them sick, or of wounding their feelings, by the insertion of bad jokes forwarded by Cheek in the mask of Charity.

"SIC VOS NON VOBIS."

(BY A HAPPY PAPA.)

Why do I find myself in state of thrall,
Suddenly doomed to sing so very small,
Barred from my rooms, forced backstair to crawl
Though lord of all?

Why should this "*facilis descensus,*" pray, be,
And I be treated like some senseless gaby?
Who's master in this house? Myself it may be—
I say the baby.

Why should my wife—man never had a sweeter—
Receive condolences, as though I beat her?
The servants audibly exclaim, "Poor creature!"
I don't ill-treat her.

Who, while she draws upon my private purse,
Scowls on me, e'en as half inclined to curse—
Seeming resolved our stations to reverse?
The monthly nurse.

The very men who once came here to revel,
Suddenly, too, adopt a tone uncivil,
As though I'd fallen beneath my former level—
And say, "Poor divil!"

I've *not* grown poor, my means were never greater.
I'm *not* a bruiser, nor a woman-hater.
Yet every urchin, turned into my baiter,
Shouts, "Hallo, Pater!"

They send me Valentines, rude, coarse, and dabby
Which picture me in night-dress looking crabby,
Condemned to hush to sleep an infant flabby,
Or rock the baby.

That infant small—before I shall have whopped it,
Or from its natural provision stopped it,
Even from existence prematurely cropped it—
We will "adopt" it?

BITTER BAYS.

Sir,—I belong to that body of gentlemen who are the real support of the Drama, and have appeared at different times and in different places as a nobleman, a brigand (in the same piece), a guest, a policeman, a soldier, an attendant (with no particular official duty in the Castle except to bring a letter to the first walking gentleman, on a silver salver), a happy peasant, a rebellious peasant, a drinking peasant (with a line in a chorus), a guest (with a large head (and no extra pay for being half stifled), in a pantomime, not to mention a demon, and a man in a boat (not exactly a boatman, and I don't know what I was supposed to be doing), and, Sir, I am aware that we are ridiculed as *Supers*, a vulgar shortening for "supernumeraries." Sir, Mr. Chatterton, who so ably manages Drury Lane, and gives a livelihood to many families belonging to noblemen, guards, pages, courtiers, &c., has nobly come forward in our defence, and in his advertisement he drops the name of *supers*, and calls us

AUXILIARIES.

The new piece, says he, is supported by the principals and "300 auxiliaries."

This, Sir, is the way to go to battle. Distinguished by such an honourable title, Mr. F. B. C.'s corps of Auxiliaries will fight for him bravely, and be happy to stand up for him on each side of the stage (as I and my gallant companions do every night) as Beef-eaters, with now, Sir, as Christmas comes on, a chance of eating real beef with our female and infantile auxiliaries who perform in our private domestic drama. I I don't write this myself, but get a friend to do it for me; but I am, Sir, yours ever obediently,

A Satisfied Super, or, I should say,

AN 'APPY AUXILIARY.

P.S. Look out for me on the R. H. side of stage, facing audience. I am that beefeater. Ask Mr. Chatterton to add to his kindess by giving me padding for my calves, as I regret to say unkind remarks have reached me from the stalls that my relative to the sausages appearance of my understandings. I pity the gents who make these remarks, but still I am as Nature made me. Don't forget. Beefeater, R. H. side, in the scene where the nobles and courtiers are R. and L., and the ladies of the ballet do a dance.

POETIC TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Dear Mr. Punch,—Having little else to do just now, I read the papers a great deal, and by way of relief from the horrors of the war, I delight in the perusal of our gazette of home intelligence. I find it more entertaining than political debates; and, indeed, my poet's eye, while it rolls in a fine phrenzy, is observant of the fact that the language used in Commerce is not imaginative merely, but remarkably poetic. Such phrases, for example, as "pig iron is buoyant," or pot-lids rather active," are surely to be traced to the imaginative faculty; and when I hear that "wool is drooping," or that "tallow is depressed," my heart is warmed by the poetic fire that sparkles in the words. How easy it would be to write a trade report in rhyme, and how decided an improvement would be caused by such a process, the following half dozen stanzas may perhaps suffice to show:—

Inspired by telegraphic skill,
Or tardier postal aid,
The hard his usual space may fill
With news of foreign trade.

Not tale of sentimental love
His mission is to tell:
But to record how prices move,
Where merchants buy and sell

First then of India he will speak:
Late imports there have shown,
That madapollams are less weak,
While mulls have firmer grown.

And since per candy shipped to us
A higher price is paid,
In Dhollerah less delorous
The trade may be believed.

American advices state
Petroleum is firm;
While breadstuffs, that were dull of late,
More lively we may term.

In cotton Middling Upland's sought
At twenty-four 'tis true,
But Midding Bowed may still be bought
As low as twenty-two.

In Norway timber, deals and tar
Is done a brisker trade,
And Swedish pigs of iron are
More buoyant by a shade.

From Russia have the tidings come
That tallow is depressed,
But both in hides and hemp is some
Activity confessed.

Colonial markets have 'displayed
A slightly better tone;
Molasses an advance hath made,
And spice hath vigour shown.

Fine Colourg Plantation too
(Of coffee now we speak)
More strength exhibits, but 'tis true
That rums are rather weak.

In China black-leaf Congou still
Is found in fair demand,
Eariching those who plant with skill
In that Celestial land.

Sh nghai reports affirm in sooth
Rice hath to thirty ranged,
And, what seems an unpleasant truth,
Grey shirtings are unchanged.

Without reserving to myself the copyright of this poetical invention, which any trade reporters are at liberty to profit by, believe me,

Yours admiringly,

LONGFELLOW SCOTT SOUTHEY TENNYSON POPE JONES.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"We are the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE POPE AND KING WILLIAM.

SCARCELY had the Pope received notice of the Italian expedition against Rome when he asked aid of the King of Prussia, who answered him, under date of the 8th of September, as follows:—

Head-quarters of the German Armies, near Rheims, Sept. 8.

Most Holy Father,—Monsignor the Bishop of Paderborn has presented to me the letter in which your Holiness informs me that you have reason to believe his Majesty the King of Italy may perhaps send an army into the Pontifical States and into Rome itself. Your Holiness requests me to hinder the King of Italy in the execution of the project, and asks also for an armed intervention of my troops in case your Holiness should have need of protection. I regret that the policy always adopted by myself and my Government prevents me absolutely from intervention in any such question. I am, besides, on the best terms with my brother the King of Italy, and I could not imperil the relations which exist between Germany and Italy for a political interest which does not in any way, as your Holiness seems to think, touch upon the interests of Prussia. I have no doubt, besides, that his Majesty the King of Italy and his Government, if they should be forced to enter the States of your Holiness in order to avert the excesses of the revolutionary party in Europe, would give to your Holiness every guarantee which can assure the free exercise of that spiritual authority which your Holiness ought to exert in the interest of the Church of which you are the acknowledged head. With the most earnest desire that peace and order may be shortly re-established in all parts of Europe, I beg your Holiness to believe me your sincere friend,

WILLIAM.

THE NAPOLEON CORRESPONDENCE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8.)

AMONG the documents forwarded to us from our Correspondent in Paris is another batch of the Napoleon Correspondence. Three letters have been published which refer to the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the killing of Victor Noir. The first is as follows:—

Cabinet of the Emperor.
(Minute No. 9.)
His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
The Palace of the Tuileries, Feb. 22, 1870.

Monsieur le Ministre—The Emperor orders me to transmit to your Excellency the subjoined letter, which has been addressed to me by Prince Pierre Bonsparte. Your Excellency will see, from the contents of this letter, that the Prince desires to obtain from the Court of Rome an attestation to refuse the calumnious allegation of the *Marseillaise* relative to the measure taken by the Roman Government in 1836 against him and his brother. This attestation he wishes to produce at his trial. It appears to be of such a nature that it cannot be refused by the Court of Rome. The Emperor, therefore, requests your Excellency to be kind enough to write to the Ambassador of France at Rome, that he may take the necessary steps for procuring this document.

To completely understand this letter, it is necessary to recall one of the allegations made against Prince Pierre after the affair at Auteuil. The Prince, living with his brother Antoine, lived for some time when a young man in Rome. Whatever be the reason, certain it is that both were in very bad odour with the ruling powers in that city. At last, in 1836, they were ordered to leave the States of the Church. Some soldiers were sent to arrest Prince Pierre. They did not, however, find an easy captive, for the Prince violently resisted, and, besides wounding two of the soldiers, killed the captain. It is now evident what are the documents referred to in this first note.

The second letter is from M. Grandperret to M. Conti. The first was the Procureur-Général, or Public Prosecutor; the other, the Secretary of the Emperor. M. Grandperret played a very important part in the trial of Prince Bonaparte. It will, of course, be remembered that, when the tragedy at Auteuil occurred, the Emperor had, by the appointment of M. Emile Ollivier as Prime Minister, given earnest of an intention to establish Constitutional Government. Under such circumstances, it was natural that his conduct in reference to the trial of his relation should be closely scanned. M. Grandperret was the representative of the Government at the trial; and his attitude, therefore, should be regarded as that of the Emperor and his Ministers also. Here is the letter:

Cabinet of the Procureur-Général.
Letter of M. Grandperret, Procureur-Général, to M. Conti.

Paris, March 29, 1870.

Monsieur le Sénateur—I receive with profound joy the letter in which you let me know that his Majesty has deigned to accord to me his approbation. This token of august kindness will be the honour of my life and a source of eternal gratitude in me. All my heart and all my strength are devoted to the service of the Emperor.—Accept, Monsieur le Sénateur, the assurance of my respectful regard. GRANDPERRET.

The date of this is of some importance. The letter was written on the 29th March, and M. Grandperret made his speech at the trial on the 26th of that month. The next letter has a more suspicious appearance. It will be remembered that the great turning point of the trial was this question, "Did Victor Noir provoke the Prince by giving him a blow in the face?" The testimony on this part of the case was very voluminous. When Victor Noir was shot, besides his assailant, there was no one else but his companion, M. de Fonvielle, present. The only direct evidence, therefore, that could be given was that of the latter gentleman and of the prisoner. Do what he endeavoured to make up for this deficiency by sifting carefully everything said by the parties in the transaction that might serve to throw some light on their conduct. The body of Victor Noir was removed immediately after his death to the shop of a chemist named Ulterlinden, and the witnesses are unable to narrate all the sayings and doings of M. de Fonvielle in this place. Some positively asserted, others as positively denied, that he then stated that Noir had given the Prince a box on the ear. Among the witnesses who gave that version of the words used in the chemist's shop which was most favourable to the prisoner was a M. Vincent Natal. This gentleman described himself as a *rentier*—a man of property—and as a British subject, although he spoke French with a strong Italian accent. He swore that he went to the shop of M. Mortereux after the corpse of Victor Noir had been taken there; and that he took the statement to the effect that "Noir had boxed the Prince's ears, whereupon the Prince fell upon and killed him." The accuracy of this evidence M. Mortereux denied. Here is the letter:

(Minute No. 4.)
To M. Natal, 11, Rue Charey, Auteuil, near Paris.
The Palace of the Tuileries, Feb. 8, 1870.

Sir—M. Conti, head of the office of the Emperor, has received your letter of the 28th January, 1870, asking for an audience from his Majesty; and your letter of a later date, enclosing a petition addressed to his Highness the Prince Imperial. M. Conti desires me to inform you that requests for an audience from the Emperor ought to be sent to his Excellency the Duc de Bassano, Grand Chamberlain, and petitions to the Prince Imperial to the tutor of his Highness, General Frossard.—Accept, Sir, the assurance, &c.

For the Chief of the Office,
THE ATTACHE TO THE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The next letter refers to the personal expenditure of some members of the Imperial family. It is from Prince Achille Murat to the Emperor:

Sire—I hasten to inform your Majesty of my return to Paris, whither I have been forced to come by the state of my affairs. I will place myself at the disposal of your Majesty, assuring you that I have nothing more at heart than to prove to you my sincere desire to conform to your wishes. After a stay of eight months in the Caucasia, I returned, Sire, for the purpose of rejoining in Africa the new regiment in which, at the request of my brother, your Majesty has deigned to place me, persuaded that the arrangements made during my absence would enable me to resume my duties there, and to efface, by my conduct, from the mind of your Majesty, the memory of my past faults. Unhappily, Sire, there is scarcely any—if any—change in my sad position. Up to the present the sums spent for me have scarcely been sufficient to diminish the debts contracted *sur parole*—those in which the honour of my name is at stake; so that all the annoyances, all the exposures, with which I was menaced before my departure, threaten me still. In Africa, as in Paris, my presence will arouse the fury (*acharnement*) of my creditors. There I will be pursued, trapped, arrested, exposed daily to incessant menacing demands of which malevolence will not fail to get hold. Your Majesty is too just to wish that under such circumstances I should go and rejoin my regiment, in which all the discredit with which I would be surrounded would deprive me of the esteem of my companions, and would render my remaining and doing duty in the midst of them impossible. I dare not entreat your Majesty to be kind enough to give me permission to submit to you in a few words my *real* situation, and the means of relieving me from my difficulties; for the account that has been given to you was greatly exaggerated, not what object I have in so doing. But I entreat you to believe and be persuaded that I value in the first place your affection, and that to obtain it I am ready to do anything in my power.—Your Majesty's very obedient nephew and subject,

Sept. 30, 1869. ACHILLE MURAT.

In the margin of this note, in Napoleon's handwriting, are the following words in pencil: "Refuse. The Emperor does not wish to mix himself up with these affairs." This act of Napoleon was not the result of caprice, for he appears to have duly considered the matter before deciding. To the letter was affixed the following note, giving the total amount of sums given to Prince Achille Murat:

PRINCE ACHILLE MURAT.

1864.—July, received from his Majesty the	Fr.	c.
Emperor	32,000	0
August, idem	10,000	0
September, idem	10,000	0
October, idem	3,000	0
November, idem	23,000	0
1865.—April, idem	4,959	45
November, idem	248	0
Total	Fr. 83,207	45

From other documents, which were by desire of the Emperor made out at this time, it would appear that the annual allowance of the members of the Imperial family was 1,310,075*f.* The sums given, from 1852, to Prince Lucien Murat and his connections, amount to 4,362,562*f.*

Many theories have been formed to account for the extraordinary disasters which have overtaken the French armies in the present war. That which seems most in favour with many attributes the evil to divided authority. We know that the most solemn declarations were made in denial of this state of things. Official proclamations and speeches were profuse in asseverations that the entire control of the armies was in the hands of the military commanders. The following documents scarcely tend to corroborate such statements:

The Minister of War to his Majesty the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons.

Imperial Quarters, Paris, Aug. 21 (10 o'clock.)

There are two courses open—either to promptly disengage Bazaine, whose position is most critical, by falling in all haste upon Montmédy; or to march against the Crown Prince of Prussia, whose army is numerous, and, whose mission it is to enter into Paris, when he will be proclaimed Emperor of Germany. In the latter case, I can send the 13th Army Corps, 27,000 strong, and commanded by General Vinoy, to occupy La Fertésous Jourre. There he can be the pivot, on which MacMahon can turn on the flank of the Prussian army, taking either the road by Vitry, Chaumpaubert, and Montmirail or going in the direction of Vassy, Montierender, and Brienne.

The Emperor to the Minister of War.

Received your despatch. We set out to-morrow. To deceive the enemy, let it be stated in the journal that we are setting out with 150,000 men for St. Dizier. I accept Wimpffen in place of Failly. Maissiat cannot be retained; you will name Lacretelle in his place. Suppress the decrees that Rouher has brought you; but execute their objects by calling in the old-soldiers.

Several other documents similar to the last are said to exist, which show that the Emperor kept up at this time constant communications with M. Rouher. When the President of the Senate went to the head quarters, it was for the purpose of arranging matters military and political. It is said that the Emperor and M. Rouher had adopted plans for making MacMahon commander-in-chief of all the forces united at Châlons. A decree giving to the Marshal these powers, and a proclamation announcing the fact to the nation, in the handwriting of M. Rouher, are said to have been discovered.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 7.)

Among the papers found at the Tuileries is one which interests Englishmen. It is a report to the Emperor on the Secret Police of the Empire, and is drawn up with especial reference to the efficiency of M. Collet-Megret, Director-General of the Secret Police. The reporter, whose name is not given, says that the business of the department is very badly performed. The Directeur-Général de la Sureté Publique ought to be and to act everywhere, but it is not. It has no agents of its own either in London, Jersey, or Brussels, where there are refugees and exiles hostile to the Empire. At London it merely maintains two agents, well known to the refugees, *one of whom belongs to the Metropolitan Police*, and the other is in business, "Elle se borne à entretenir à Londres deux agents, très connus des réfugiés, dont l'un appartient à la Police Métropolit